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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1870. NO. 225.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The House Vote on the Income Tax.

Three Per Cent. and $2,000 Exemption—Effort to Tax Government Bonds Defeated—The Tariff Bill—Pig Iron Seven Dollars per Ton—The Funding Bill—A Bond at Four Per Cent.—The Howard Investigation—Work of the Bureau of Education—Grant's Visit to Cameron—The Winnebago Chief's Son-in-Law Appointed Minisser to Turkey, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1870.

The Income Tax.

So far as the House is concerned, stands at three per cent. on all over two thousand dollars, with a proviso that but five hundred dollars shall be allowed for house rent. The three per cent. was carried by 115 to 78, and the two thousand exemption by 138 to 92. The great interest of the contest centers on the question of abolishing the tax altogether, which failed by a vote of yeas 58, nays 126. The affirmative vote was made up of thirty Republicans and twenty-eight Democrats, the Republicans being Bowen, Butlinton, Covode, Davis, Fitch, Garfield, Hill, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Jenckes, Kelley, Kellogg, Ketcham, Laflin, Logan, McCarty, Moore, of New Jersey; Morrell, of Pennsylvania; Myers, Negley, Newsham, O'Neill, Sawyer, Schenck, Starkweather, Stevenson, Taylor, Twitchell and Upson. The negative vote was made up of one hundred and nine Republicans and seventeen Democrats, the Democrats being Beck, Fox, Eldridge, Gibson, Hambleton, Holman, Kerr, Knott, Lewis, Marshall, McCormick, McNeely, Morgan, Rice, Niblack, Sweeney and Woodward. This analysis shows that thirty Republicans voted for and one hundred and nine against, and twenty-eight Democrats for and seventeen against the abolition of the income tax.

Taxing Government Bonds.

The scheme for taxing Government bonds was sustained in the House yesterday by ninety to sixty-five on a rising vote, and was defeated to-day on a yes and nay vote by 110 to 78. The debate lasted nearly an hour, and was at times quite sharp. Gen. Butler was about the only advocate on the Republican side, while Beck and Eldridge sustained the argument on the Democratic side. The burden of the opposition was generally based on the clearness, denouncing the project as flat repudiation, to which Butler put in a vehement denial. There were twenty-nine Republicans who voted with Beck—Bentinel, viz: Benjamin and Dyer, of Missouri; Booker, Virginia; Wicher, West Virginia; Butler, Massachusetts; Clark, Cullom, Ingersoll, Morris, Farnsworth, Hay, Ingersoll, Logan, Illinois; Colb, Wisconsin; Golden and Price, Iowa; Indians; Dockery and Jones, North Carolina; Ela, New Hampshire; Fitch, Nevada; Hamilton, Texas; Hawley, Kansas and Stokes, Tennessee; Hays and Heflin, Alabama; Sargent, California; Sloan, Lockwood, Nebraska; Beck and Wilson, Ohio. The only Democrats who voted against it were Slocum and Schumaker, New York.

The Tariff Bill

Will engage the attention of the House again to-morrow. The new tariff bill, in its place, Brooks, of New York, got ahead of Schenck, and introduced a short bill this afternoon as an amendment to the tax bill. A point of order was made and strongly pressed, that it should not be reached in this manner, as not being germaine to the business in hand. The Speaker overruled it, and was sustained by a vote of a majority of members. The subsequent ruling was that it must come in at the end of the bill, and that Mr. Schenck and not Mr. Brooks would then be entitled to the floor. Schenck's amendment takes seventeen printed pages, half of which are occupied by his new free list. On the items of tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, wines, cotton manufactures, hemp, nickel and live stock, little is changed. It will be time enough when the former bill was under consideration. Pig iron is fixed at seven, and scrap iron at nine dollars per ton; steel rails at two cents per lb; besmer, one and a half cents per pound. The struggle over the bill will probably be earnest.

The Funding Bill

From the Ways and Means Committee will, as near as can yet be ascertained, create but one bond viz: One thousand millions at four per cent. and thirty years, with gold interest payable in gold and exempt from all taxation except that of incomes. The new bond is to be used in taking up all the bonds that may be beginning with those of the earliest issue. Mr. Schenck is holding the bill in the committee every evening to finish the details of his measure, and will probably bring it in as soon as the tax and tariff bills are out of the way. There are signs that he will try to substitute this bond for the five per cent. and a half per cent. one in Garfield's currency bill.

The Howard Investigation.

The Howard Investigating Committee examined Rev. George D. Pepper, Treasurer of the American Missionary Association. He brought official papers to show that Gen. eral Howard had transferred something over two hundred and forty thousand dollars of the Freedmen's Bureau funds to that body. This passed through the hands of the Treasurer, Edwin D. Morgan, who is now on the defense in the present case. A large amount of this sum was sent to Chicago, at which point General Clinton Howard is the Fairfield treasurer. The money thus furnished has been used principally at the South, in the education of the freedmen.

The Bureau of Education

Is doing a good deal more work under General Eaton than heretofore. A number of documents and information were received during the month of May from every State in the Union except Oregon, and quite a number of documents have been sent in from the Bureau. Documents have been furnished to every State, mostly to those in the South, and the demand is much greater than the supply. The Secretary of the Interior heartily co-operates in the work of the bureau.

The Do-Nothing Committee.

The business of appointing roving Congressional committees, to travel at the public expense during the summer and fall, has already begun, the first one being the Senatorial committee to go with a clerk and sergeant at arms up and down the Mississippi river, and hear what the people have to say about the building of a levee by the government.

Grant's Visit to Cameron.

Senator Cameron is to have the President as his guest next week for a fishing excursion. To-day the President appointed Cameron's son-in-law Minister to Turkey in place of Gen. E. Joy Morris, and he will, of course, be confirmed.

The Nashville Assessorship.

Dr. Cliffe, of Franklin, Tennessee, to-day nominated as Assessor for the Nashville District, was with Zollicoffer in the early part of the war, Springer as Surgeon, though a Union man, and was captured there. From the time of the occupation of Nashville to the close of the war he was in the Union service, and has been one of the most prominent Republicans in the reconstruction of his state.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1870.

TENNESSEE INVESTIGATION.

The Reconstruction Committee last night heard Messrs. Maynard and Stokes at great length, and concluded the investigation thereupon. Some Congressional action may be recommended at the next meeting. Thenardesty question was not considered.

NEW STAMP.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has approved a design for a new two cent, stamp for bank checks.

CONTRADICTION.

There is no truth in the report that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a special tax must be paid by the New York Central and Hudson scrip. The matter is still under consideration by the Superintendent.

THE SIOUX DELEGATIONS.

The Sioux delegations met the Indian office to-day with Commissioner Parker and Secretary Cox. Addresses were made by both gentlemen expressive of gratification at the meeting with the Indians, the latter soliciting them to detail their condition, that a correct understanding may be reached, and peace made that will last forever. Red Cloud said a few words in reply, which he said he should not read to the women and children, and a load of ammunition to kill game with. Secretary Cox promised careful consideration of the request. The Indians are to see the President on Monday. Red Cloud declines to have his photograph taken.

UNIFORM GOLD AND PAPER CURRENCY.

The Committee on Banking and Currency met this morning to the adoption of the bill presented to them to-day from the National Free Banking Association of New York, proposing the funding of the public debt and establishing uniform gold and paper currency, etc.

TREASURY WARRANTS.

The payments made by the Treasury during May were: Civil and miscellaneous, $4,566,-; 16; war $4,564,720 61; navy $2,165,052 99; interior $975,201 29. The above does not include payments on account of interest or redemption of public debt.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in today by the President: Wayne McVeigh, of Pennsylvania, Minister Resident to Roumania, (Roumania) Adolph Buchman, consul at Bucharest; B. Cliffe, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Tennessee.

RED RIVER.

el Dissatisfied with the Manitoba Bill—Wants General Amnesty—He is Robbing the Mails to Get to the United States.

TORONTO, June 3.—A dispatch from St. Cloud says: Riel is dissatisfied with the Manitoba bill, because it don't provide general amnesty. He intends to resist. The Red river expedition has two hundred men at Fort Garry and his brother on the prairie don't include pay. A battle is expected near the Lake of Woods. Riel is robbing the mails to procure funds preparatory to leaving for the United States.

THE WEATHER

New York—Raining; wind S. W.; ther. 64°.
Philadelphia—Cloudy; wind N. E.; ther. 66°.
Baltimore—Raining; wind E.; ther. 66°.
Cleveland—Clear; wind S.; ther. 74°.
Detroit—Clear; wind E.; ther. 70°.
Montreal—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 70°.
Louisville—Clear; wind N. E.; ther. 76°.
Indianapolis—Hazy; wind N. W.; ther. 72°.
Chicago—Clear; wind E.; ther. 66°.
St. Louis—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 78°.
Omaha—Cloudy; wind N.; ther. 64°.
Memphis—Raining; wind N. W.; ther. 74.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Rumored Fenian Movements in England—Yacht Race—The Irish Land Bill—Brigands Sentenced and Beheaded—The Imperial Assassination Conspirators—The Emancipation Proposition in the Spanish Cortes—Riots in Spain—The Ecumenical Council—Republic Recommended for Spain and Portugal—Successor of Mark Lemon—Reduction on Cable Messages, &c., &c.

Extraordinary Precautions.

LONDON, June 3.—The Admiralty authorities are alarmed by the rumored Fenian design to attack the naval arsenals simultaneously, and have strengthened the garrisons and taken extraordinary precautions against an assault. The Davenport and Plymouth and the Portsmouth and Plymouth dock yards and the Woolwich arsenal are strongly guarded. The leaders contemplated an outbreak and attack simultaneously with the Canadian raid, but in consequence of the failure of that movement, the design was abandoned. It is now believed they are trying to create a sensation and excitement.

Yacht Race.

The New York yachts and those of the Royal Thames Yacht Club will compete on the 13th instant for the Doverton cup. The course will be from Dover, England, to Boulogne, France, and back.

Fenian Movements.

Apprehensions are felt in regard to the movements of the Fenians in England, and, as a consequence, orders have been issued to double the guards at all the dock-yards and naval stations in Great Britain, and to keep the fires banked in all steamers, and other precautions calculated to facilitate the suppression of any revolt.

Purchase by the Prince of Wales.

DUBLIN, June 3.—The report has been confirmed that the Prince of Wales has been negotiating for the purchase of an estate in Ireland. He has concluded the bargain.

The Irish Land Bill.

The final passage of the land bill is regarded favorably by the Irish members generally, and some of the newspapers are jubilant.

Brigands Sentenced and Beheaded.

ATHENS, June 2.—Several more brigands have been sentenced and beheaded.

The Assassination Conspirators.

PARIS, June 3.—The Chamber of Judgment of the High Court of Justice has convened for the trial of the Imperial assassination conspirators.

Several of the prisoners charged with complicity in the conspiracy plot were yesterday brought up for preliminary examination in the High Court. The Court also investigated the papers found on the persons of some of the prisoners. Many of them were adjudged to have no connection whatever with the conspiracy. While some of the prisoners were held for trial, several were unconditionally released.

PARIS, June 3.—In the High Court of Justice, of which the Chamber of Accusation is now in session, will meet at Blotse on the 30th of June the trial of persons charged with conspiracy.

Physical Effects of Vaccination.

The physicians of Paris reports that the practical value of vaccination as a preventive of small pox has been professionally demonstrated by actual observation in that city during the past month.

Emancipation.

MADRID, June 3.—The debate upon the emancipation proposition, in the Cortes, will shortly be resumed. Gradual emancipation has been proposed by the majority of the members, to be completed within fifty years.

Riot.

A riot occurred in a little village near here, yesterday, on account of an attempted collection of taxes for the maintenance of the clergy. There was no bloodshed, and disorder was quietly suppressed.

Death of Capt. Cameron.

ZURICH, June 3.—Captain Charles Duncan Cameron, formerly British Consul at Massowah, Abyssinia, whose imprisonment by King Theodore occasioned the late Abyssinian war, died in Genoa yesterday, where he had gone for the benefit of his health.

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Shirley Brooks is to be the successor of the late Mark Lemon as active editor of the London *Punch*.

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The actress, acknowledges the receipt of an anonymous gift of diamonds and emeralds, amounting to £700 in value.

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LIVERPOOL, June 3.—Cotton sales for the week 51,000 bales; export 4,000 bales; speculation 5,000 bales; stock in port 500,000. American 21,000; amount afloat 329,000 bales, American 156,000; market quiet. Sales 10,000 bales uplands at 10⅝@10⅝; Orleans 10⅝. Manufactures quiet.

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Western flour 21s 3d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 29s 3d. Oats 2s 4d. Barley 5s. Peas 35s.

PORK 102½d. Beef 110s. Lard 59s 6d. Cheese 68s. Bacon quiet at 58s 6d for Cumberland; 61s 6d for short rib.

Common rosin 5s. Tallow 45s 3d@45s 6d. Sugar quiet and steady; afloat 29s 3d. Hops steady at 4l 5s@4l 10s cental for English. Linseed off 52s.

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The San Francisco Excursionists—Judge Brinkenhoff Not a Candidate for Re-election.

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Boats passed down: Fleetwood at 6 P. M. Up: Ohio No. 4 at 5 P. M. River falling; clear and warm. ZZ.

Marvin's Crackers,

Scotch biscuit, bread, etc., are in demand everywhere, because all who ever try them once continue to purchase at Marvin's, His establishment is at Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street. TTHS

PRESBYTERIANISM.

The General Assembly at Philadelphia.

Report on the Proposed Changes of the Board of Trustees—Report of the Mileage Committee—The Enabling Act—The Freedmen's Board Located at Pittsburgh, &c., &c.

The General Assembly at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly, this morning, the report of the committee on the proposed changes in the Board of Trustees of the Corporate General Assembly, reported that the six trustees elected in November last should be removed, and that six from the former New School branch be substituted. This was agreed to and six gentlemen were elected. The Mileage Committee reported that there was a deficiency in that fund of $393, which, however, is $1,300 less than last year. Resolutions were adopted fixing the rate at six cents per capita for the ensuing year and stating that payment will be required in full in all cases. The enabling act was considered and passed with an amendment directing synods to designate by name the Presbytery in which a succession of any disorganized Presbytery's is to be continued. The consideration of the report on the freed men was resumed. A separate Provisional Freedmen's Board of twelve members was constituted and located at Pittsburgh. Resolutions providing for the consideration of the board of publication and the publication committee was discussed at length.

Pending action, adjourned.

THE LATE INVASION.

HOW IT WAS ALL DONE.

What a Pittsburgher Who Participated Thinks of the Affair—A Candid Estimate of the Leaders—Brilliant Strategy—Captain Bob Shorty and the Mackerel Brigade Outdone—An Army With Neither Leaders Nor Commissariat.

We have been handed the following letter from a gentlemen holding a commission in the Irish Republican Army, which we cheerfully lay before our readers:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I was a participant in the late invasion of Canada, and desire to state a few facts in regard to the affair, and the men connected therewith. The leaders, *alias* "Generals" (?) of the Irish Army of Liberation, were selected with the utmost care, and in no instance did places succeeded admirably in making the whole affair a failure. Their plans were well matured and executed. "Gen." O'Neil, the "hero" of Ridgeway, with "Gen." Starr, (now a lacky and cringing and that stupid, tall specimen of humanity, "Gen." Gleason, and their "staff," managed the matter with admirable tact and skill.

The battle of Trout River, a place situated about a mile across the border, occurred on Friday morning last at about 8 o'clock A. M. The invaders, under the command of the aforesaid luminary, Gen. Starr, numbered about two hundred and fifty men, thoroughly armed, both cavalry and infantry, about twelve hundred. They had also four pieces of artillery. Our little squad occupied an open field in front of the village, being sheltered by a wood. This displayed great military strategy indeed. We were ordered to level some wooden fences that were before us, that the Canadian forces might have nothing for protection but the trees. There was no bloodshed, and disorder was quietly suppressed.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

CUBA.

Belligerent Rights of the Insurgents

Report of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

NEW YORK, June 3, 1870.

The New York *Herald* publishes the forthcoming report of the House Foreign Affairs Committee on Cuba, of which the following is a synopsis: The report opens by referring to all the numerous petitions in behalf of Cuba, signed by people in all parts of the United States, and then, after recapitulating the early stages of the struggle, the delusive promises to speedily crush the rebellion, and the immense effort made by the Spaniards and volunteers, continues as follows: The Cubans had at Yara, October 10th, 1868, 17 men, 1,000 on the 12th of October, 9,700 in November, and 1,200 in December. They have now 20,000 well armed men. There are 60,000 enrolled and drilled, but without arms, and they claim that with a supply of arms they could put into the field 200,000 fighting men, citizens, farmers, and sparing the people of Cuba the country fighting for its liberty. These hostile forces have not forgotten the object for which they were organized. From the declaration of Cuban independence at Yara to this hour, there has not been a week, scarcely a day, which has not been marked in the calendar of war by fierce and bloody contests. No revolution presents a more constant and determined struggle. Although Cubans were undisciplined and unaccustomed to the use of arms, in the beginning they could had few or none, and their enemy was composed of the best troops in the army and navy of Spain, whose places in the military posts of the island had been supplied by resident Spaniards organized as volunteers, the Cubans, nevertheless, have been ready to meet their foes in skirmish, combat or battle, and have shown themselves as brave in the one as in the other. A record of nearly all the raids, skirmishes, combats and battles occurring from the 11th of October, 1868, to the defeat of Puell and Goyeneche, which terminated the campaign of December, 1869, and of January, 1870, give an honorable distinction to the struggle of the Cubans for their independence that would in no wise discredit a people long accustomed to self government and trained to the use of arms. It is unnecessary for the purposes we have in view to speak of the advantages the Spaniards have in the fight, in the possession of arms and ammunition, which is not in accordance with their republican principles and sympathies, as they are natives of Cuba. They swarm from every part of Spain in search of wealth. None return to their native land. Those who live among people they have wronged. Small fortunes are soon realized by officers, and they often accumulate great wealth, according to their aspirations and capacity. They are unscrupulous and unrestrained by the moral law, and represent the worst desperate classes of Spain. Our consular officers in Cuba are frequently insulted by the representatives of diplomatic powers of authority. We cannot of right, therefore, look for any change in our political interests in the government of the island. Our diplomatic relations are with Spain, not with Cuba. The recognition and protection must be communicated to Madrid, reported to Cuba, returned to Spain and transmitted back to Cuba. This would involve months of time before either party can appreciate or comprehend the view of the other; and then the circuit is to be repeated. How long are we required to wait? We have the facts which are patent to all the world and endure before the people of the United States, at home and abroad, which fully justify the action heretofore taken by Congress. Notwithstanding the constant protests of our government these decrees stand unabrogated, and they are in force to be executed, not according to the instructions of the peninsular Cortes, but as they fall from the lips of Marshal Serrano, the Duke de la Torre, Count Mahon was here, and addressed us with words of cheer and consolation. "Gen." Gleason and other leading officers have been arrested, but not many tears are shed for their incarceration. The General was after all only a mere "creature," an empty bottle being on the table in his room. He looked woe begone and nervous. I regret that Dr. E. Donnelly was arrested, but it is expected that he will be shortly released, as nothing can be proven against him.

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MALONE, N. Y., June 1, 1870.

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BY TELEGRAPH

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The President of the United States is about to accompany Secretary Cameron on a trout-fishing expedition among the hills of the Keystone State. It remains to be seen whether Grant is to be the fisherman, and who will catch most of them, the President, the Senator, or some other man. Sun.

It is not the trout but Grant that Cameron is fishing for, and report says the President baits for votes for the San Domingo Treaty. Let us see which has the better luck.

The Red River Expedition—Dwindling Away from 10,000 to 3,000 Men—Its Personnel—No Hangers-On Allowed—Where the Fenians Ought to Have Struck—Frightened Sentinels.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

SAULT, STE. MARIE, May 30, 1870.

Our latest dispatches from the outer world are up to the 26th, and I find that there is a great Fenian scare along the eastern border, while here there is not a ripple nor a wavelet. I am happy to state that all is quiet in the land of the ancient Chippewas.

The Red River expedition is making its way up slowly, but the late news from below has stirred up the Fenian element here, and he seems in a hurry to get to Fort William. In consequence of not being permitted to carry munitions of war through the canal, a considerable amount of material has accumulated here, and in order to expedite their transportation, the Canadians have chartered the tug Clematis of Detroit at $200 per day, and the propeller Union at $400 per day to carry stores to Fort William.

The gunboat Prince Alfred reached here last Friday with about three hundred troops, and asked permission to pass up, but was refused. It was then asked whether, in case she disarmed, she could pass up, but this request was also refused. She therefore disembarked her troops and will send them up on the Union.

From the most reliable information I can now gain, it appears that the whole thing is to be but a small affair after all. The expedition has dwindled from 10,000 men to the following: 1 regiment Canadian volunteers (regulars refused to go); 1 battalion Fenians, flying artillery of steel guns, which were expressly manufactured for the Abyssinian expedition. This, with a mounted police of fifty-two men, and the road builders and voyagers, will swell the number up to about three thousand men.

The volunteer regiment consists of seven men picked out of each company of volunteers, and the whole command is armed with rifles, officers included.

In order to prevent the exedition from being encumbered with hangers on, no one is allowed to accompany it only such as are available in all emergencies. If the volunteers strike for independence the authority of Spain is destroyed. They compelled the resignation of Captain Wyatt, of the Dawn, Fox, because insolent in the conduct of war. They boldly threaten to Rodos if he does not satisfy their demands. They secured the promotion of Valmaseda at the very moment when our government was making laws and authority, which is not in accordance with their republican principles and sympathies, as they are natives of Cuba. They swarm from every part of Spain in search of wealth. None return to their native land. Those who live among people they have wronged. Small fortunes are soon realized by officers, and they often accumulate great wealth, according to their aspirations and capacity. They are unscrupulous and unrestrained by the moral law, and represent the worst desperate classes of Spain. Our consular officers in Cuba are frequently insulted by the representatives of diplomatic powers of authority. We cannot of right, therefore, look for any change in our political interests in the government of the island. Our diplomatic relations are with Spain, not with Cuba. The recognition and protection must be communicated to Madrid, reported to Cuba, returned to Spain and transmitted back to Cuba. This would involve months of time before either party can appreciate or comprehend the view of the other; and then the circuit is to be repeated. How long are we required to wait? We have the facts which are patent to all the world and endure before the people of the United States, at home and abroad, which fully justify the action heretofore taken by Congress. Notwithstanding the constant protests of our government these decrees stand unabrogated, and they are in force to be executed, not according to the instructions of the peninsular Cortes, but as they fall from the lips of Marshal Serrano, the Duke de la Torre, Count Mahon was here, and addressed us with words of cheer and consolation. "Gen." Gleason and other leading officers have been arrested, but not many tears are shed for their incarceration. The General was after all only a mere "creature," an empty bottle being on the table in his room. He looked woe begone and nervous. I regret that Dr. E. Donnelly was arrested, but it is expected that he will be shortly released, as nothing can be proven against him.

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Over Forty Years' Test

Has proven that B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge cannot be excelled as

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1870.

GEN. BANKS'S resolution relative to Cuba, which he is about to bring in from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, is said to be elaborate, decided and designed to cover the whole question of recognition by virtually granting belligerant rights. It is likely to be received with very decided favor in Congress and by the country.

COUNT BISMARCK was reported by Cable telegraph yesterday at Ems, with His Majesty King WILLIAM. The Count's health is said to be better than it was. In a political circle at Paris lately, some one stated that the great Prussian Minister had no sooner been relieved of the jaundice than he was attacked with the measles, when much laughter was caused by the suggestion that this frequent change of color seemed characteristic of Count BISMARCK.

WE hasten to record that Mr. FORNEY declines to be a candidate for Governor. He prefers the more "tranquil closing of a boisterous career," in the publication of an "independent newspaper." Which is a good thing to say, and a better one to do. The Colonel closes his letter with the expression of sentiments which we would like to see him live up to. We quote him as follows:

> And after all is over, I do not know a more honorable position than that of an independent editor, and I come back to my work with a zest I would not exchange for a governorship or a senatorial term. . . . I have a very great desire to see the newspaper men as proud of their avocation, and of their profession as to each other, as the lawyers and the doctors. I would like to see them know that their recriminations are only so many confessions of their inferiority; and that, while they denounce the impersonal journalism, they can never enjoy the perfect self respect without which no occupation can be permanently prosperous or pleasant. Let us not forget that we are forever making great men out of small material, and that, if a very little share of the space given to assaults upon men of our own profession were given to the cultivation of a good understanding in business and social affairs among ourselves, the manner of submission in office would diminish, and the editor would no longer be disfranchised by his readiness to fly at his brother's throat, and his willingness to keep inferiority into superior position.

THE Fenians hereabouts are appealing for money to bring home the deluded men who responded to O'NEIL's call upon them to rally to the border. This appeal is far more worthy of a prompt response than that put forth ten days ago for money to send the men forward. A lesson has been taught meanwhile, and the indications are that those most in need of it have some idea of its meaning. In fact, so thoroughly is it understood by the deluded men, that the appeal in their behalf has much force, and we should be glad to see it promptly and liberally responded to. Although their followers are not inexcusable, the criminal folly attaching to the movement against Canada attaches principally to the leaders. It is true that the men ought to have known better, and probably some of them did; but then the circumstances of the case and the character of the delusion which enveloped them furnish at least the shadow of an excuse.

IN the June number of the *Old Guard*, which claims the proud distinction of being the only Democratic magazine in the United States, is an article on the prospects of the Democratic party, from the pen of one of its editors, the somewhat famous C. C. BURR. Were we disposed to doubt for an instant that Mr. BURR's party is of the past, a perusal of his argument would assure us of the fact. After wading through a sea of verbosity we are met with the startling declaration, that the only hope for the party in 1872 is to ignore entirely the war and all results growing out of it. Well, if this is the Democratic platform for the future, we can assure Mr. BURR and his friends that the good common sense of the American people will not hesitate to ignore the Democratic party until it becomes sane. It is really lamentable to witness the spectacle of a once great party crying *Rasurg im!* over the grave of the past, while nothing rises in answer but the stench of its past crimes.

A FEW hundred Fenians, without leaders and without sense, have succeeded in frightening the Canadians to such an extent that they have not yet completely regained their wonted composure, as is evidenced by the bluster of the leading journals of the Dominion. The Toronto *Globe*, for instance, asks the home Government to make a demand upon the United States similar in form and character to that made upon Greece on account of the Marathon massacre; in other words, asks the surrender of the Fenians captured by our authorities, into the hands of Sir JOHN MCDONALD. We do not see the similarity of the two cases. Our Government might just as reasonably have asked Great Britain to hand over to us those nests of plotting traitors who, during the late war, made Canada, London and Liverpool their headquarters, and directed hostilities against our commerce and our flag. While we indorse the action of our Government in enforcing the neutrality laws, we hold that, further than puttinga stop to the raid, we are not bound to respond to the demand of our Canadian brethren, which only portrays how ready they are to frame for themselves international law which they deny to others. Our Government will take its own way to deal with the Fenian leaders.

IT seems incredible that *Professor* GOLDWIN SMITH has condescended to notice the satirical sketch of him in "Lothair." But the Professor notoriously is capable of doing very injudicious things, and this card to the author of "Lothair" is certainly one of them. By its publication he contradicts his own declaration and plainly says that the insult is not "stingless," even though it may proceed from a coward. In "Lothair" many of the characters may be suspected to be the portraits of distinguished people still living or lately dead. Thus, Cardinal WISEMAN, Dr. (now Archbishop) MANNING, MAZZINI, Mr. RUSKIN and several other noted persons furnish traits and opinions to leading characters in the novel. On the other hand, in all these cases there are points of difference which may forbid the identification. But in the instance of the Oxford Professor all the details except the *futurity* of the emigration to America may serve to fix the portrait upon the gentleman who has himself owned the correctness of the aim. As for the character, it is so evidently painted by an enemy that no sensible person who reads the book will be likely to take it as a true portraiture. Professor GOLDWIN SMITH is a great master of sarcasm, and, no doubt, DISRAELI intended to take his revenge for more than one unflattering allusion to the "Jewish adventurer."

AT the conclusion of the war few Presbyterians of the North doubted that a reunion between the Southern and Northern branches of the church would be speedily accomplished. Perhaps no religious denomination of the country in its highest representative body had gone so far as the General Assembly of that Church to shield its Southern members from the condemnation of the world for their connection with slavery. Indeed, it went as far as was possible for that purpose without making itself responsible for the maintenance of the peculiar institution. When the war broke out, this Northern tolerance, or even kindness, was all forgotten, and the Presbyterian Church of the South, under the inspiration of its brilliant lights, THORNWELL and PALMER, in its public acts seemed quite to scorn the ties of ecclesiastical affinity, or to consider them only as a reason for harsher denunciation and more contemptuous treatment than it dealt out to the other religious bodies of the North. Intimations of its willingness for reunion had more than once been given by the Northern Church, and the Assembly now in session in Philadelphia, a few days ago, took a formal step for its attainment. The manner in which this approach has been received by the Assembly of the Southern Church, is really a remarkable revelation of their state of mind. Nothing could have been more conciliatory and courteous than the advance. From the response to the proposal we learn that, from the beginning and through all the troubles of the last ten years, the Southern Church has never deviated a hair's breadth from the line of sound orthodoxy and the nicest propriety. It has stood by the truth and in the ancient paths. While it has been presenting to the world this beautiful example, the Northern sister has compromised herself in the most discreditable manner. She has talked politics, has mixed religion and politics, and thus committed a most heinous sin. By her union with the New School, she has formed an alliance of a very disreputable character. Finally she has been guilty of evil-speaking, in charging the Southern Church with holding erroneous views on the subject of slavery, and of the right of secession, and on some other subjects. With a church thus degraded, and thus forgetful of the noble testimonies of the fathers, the Southern Church is not prepared to hold intimate intercourse. The men of the South are merciful, however; the renunciation is not forever. Whenever the men of the North shall have repented in sack-cloth and ashes before Heaven, and shall have apologized in becoming terms for their evil speaking, they will be received with joy. Hence the rejection of the proposal for reunion is not so terrible an act as it might have been.

FATHER HICKEY.

Apparently "A Friend of the Public Schools" does not choose to have any farther debate with the Reverend Father HICKEY. At least, up to the present time he has taken no notice of the Father's reply to his communication in our columns. We regret his silence, as it imposes upon us the duty of giving a brief review of the controversy, and of definitely stating its result.

The original matter in dispute was simply the question: Were the city schools closed on the 26th of April, in celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment, and by order of the Board of Controllers? All citizens of Pittsburgh interested in the subject know that all except the colored schools were open on that day as usual. But, in a discourse stated to have been delivered in St. Paul's Cathedral, a short time afterwards, by the Rector of the church and reported in several newspapers of the city, it was charged that "on that day every school was closed." This charge was formally denied by "Central Board." To this denial FATHER HICKEY replied, reiterating his first statement with references in proof to the printed proceedings of the Board. In answer to this repetition of the misstatement, the communication of a "Friend of the Public Schools" appeared in the COMMERCIAL. In it he showed that much of Father HICKEY's paper was devoted to the proof of what had never been denied (viz: that the schools had been open on Good Friday); he contradicted the statement of the printed discourse as to the closing of the schools on the 26th of April, and he pointed out the discreditable disingenuousness of the Rector's mode of maintaining an allegation proved to be false. It did not seem possible for anything more to be said on the subject. The simple matter of fact in dispute had been ascertained beyond controversy, and hence everybody was surprised to see Father HICKEY once more in the field. They were still more surprised by what he had to say. From his last communication the public learned that the Father never made the statement which has given rise to so much controversy. It was a mere invention of the reporters. Of course the communication in the Sunday paper, signed "J. HICKEY" was also a forgery of some mischievous or waggish person. The Father's persistent silence under treatment so injurious and unpardonable is a truly beautiful exemplification of the virtue of long suffering. Such conduct seems, however, hardly consistent with becoming respect for public opinion, and is open to objection for another reason. His long forbearance under the circumstances has given those wicked reporters an advantage over him in settling the question of veracity thus raised between him and them. Though he is a christian divine and they are only laymen, we are sure the public will believe the reporters and devise some charitable apology for the divine's lapse of memory. We should not be surprised even if some people were to adopt the simplest and most obvious explanation of the Father's conduct; for all know that sometimes

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A good deal has been said about the illiteracy of the negro legislators of the South, and in certain quarters it is taken for granted that a man incapable of reading or of signing his name must necessarily be disqualified for the purposes of legislation. Reading and writing are attainments so generally useful and so essential to the successful performance of many of the duties of civil life, that perhaps nothing ought to be said tending to abate the prevalent prejudice in their favor. But as these accomplishments cannot confer wisdom, great good sense and practical sagacity may exist in their absence. In the ancient Greek democracies, in which the laws were enacted directly by the people, probably a rather small proportion of the people were able either to read or to write. Then, confining our view to modern times and our own country, it is notorious that, before the days of common schools, ignorance of the lowest elements of scholarship was not regarded as an absolute disqualification for membership in the State Legislatures. Even at present, and in the portion of the country generally supposed to be most concerned in the matter of education, such ignorance does not condemn the citizen to exclusion from the halls of legislation. In the New York *Tribune*, of June 1st, there is a letter from Concord, N. H., which states "that the New Hampshire House of Representatives *frequently contains several members who cannot write their own names.*" "This is a fact," adds the writer, and who that knows human nature will affirm that, of the three hundred men in whom the legislative wisdom of that noble State is embodied, these *analfabeti* contain the most minute portions? Not we. In truth, is it not full time to commence an agitation in behalf of the rights of ignorance? The dictum, "Knowledge is power," has been harped upon and insisted upon with infinite variety of emphasis and application, with the result of making the people idolators of knowledge, in their devotion to which they have forgotten the superiority of wisdom, or still more frequently mistake one for the other. Fortunately, the popular instinct is truer than the popular theories—and the glorification of intelligence does not prevent the practical recognition of the claims of its opposite. Doubtless at the foundation of the recent extension of the right of suffrage and of the evident determination to extend it still farther, to women and even to children, lies the conviction deeply rooted in the general mind that the salvation of the government does not depend upon knowledge, but upon ignorance, upon those popular intuitions which are rather sophisticated and perverted than stimulated and guided by education.

THE country will learn with regret that the House of Representatives have virtually decided to continue the odious Income Tax. It is true that a disposition is shown to increase the amount of exemptions to two thousand dollars, but the principle involved in this detested tax is adhered to with a determination that would, except for what we know of the disposition of Congress to disregard reason and the public voice, excite wonder. Coming, as this action does, on the heel of the announcement of the unprecedented receipts of revenue and reduction of the public debt during the month of May, it is all the more inexcusable because the figures prove the continuance of the tax wholly unnecessary, even if it were not odious on account of its inquisitorial and insulting character. With the debt reduced during the year in the amount of $103,669,630 17, and during the month of May, 14,301,962 47, Congress has small ground to stand on in refusing the total discontinuance of the Income Tax. Is it a fact that the free-trade-revenue reformers are sytematically and secretly working for its continuance as necessary to the introduction of their policy? Side by side with the vote which puts up this odious tax is the vote for putting down duties. The same dispatch which assures us that the taxes will not be discontinued, assures us also that there is a strong probability that a semi-free trade bill will be passed in the House. The situation is unsatisfactory, and considering how openly in defiance of the all—but universal demand of the people is this action, the conclusion seems at least reasonable that some powerful influence or combination is at work to deny their wishes.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The approach of the census taker has prompted some journalist to trot out Saxe's funny sketch, which runs like this:

> Got any children? the Marshal said
> To the lady from over the Rhine;
> The lady took her two coral beads,
> And civilly answered, *Nein.*
>
> Husband, of course! the Marshal said
> To the lady from over the Rhine;
> The lady shook her head and said,
> And civilly answered, *Nein.*

The Mexican representative in Washington virtually denies the charges of smuggling, &c., made in the recent report of the Retrenchment Committee. He alleges that the evidence upon which the committee founded its charges was unworthy of belief.

At the recent town election in Chestertown, Md., some one hundred and fifty negroes secured the right to vote quite ingeniously. By the town's charter all voters are required to be freeholders, while not more than two or three negroes in the town owned a bit of land. It happened that one black man did own quite a piece of cheap land, however, which he sold out to his colored friends in lots one foot square, giving them deeds all in due form; and being thus made freeholders their votes could not be rejected, and the Republican ticket was elected.

A Rocky Mountain paper, noting the invention by a Chicago man of a process by which a dead body can be petrified as hard as stone, thinks the inventor "ought to accompany our troops on the Plains next year. He could drive a pretty good business in petrifying Indians and selling them for tobacco signs."

"Mamma," said a little fellow, whose mother had forbidden him to draw horses and ships on the mahogany sideboard with a sharp nail, "mamma, this hasn't a nice house. At Sam Rackett's we can cut the sofa and pull out the hair, and ride the shovel and tongs over the carpet; but here we don't have any fun at all."

The Texas cattle trade has fixed its headquarters at Schuyler, Nebraska, in the centre of the Platte Valley. To Schuyler, therefore, must our people look for their beef.

Plaquemine parish, Louisiana, lying on the Mississippi river, raises probably more rice than any other parish in the State. It is said, however, that the rice crop this year will not reach 60,000 barrels rough rice; the demand is active; the stock on hand is about 3,000 barrels. Cold weather has put back the sowing of rice. It did not seem possible for anything more to be said on the subject. The simple matter of fact in dispute had been ascertained beyond controversy, and hence everybody was surprised to see Father HICKEY once more in the field. They were still more surprised by what he had to say. From his last communication the public learned that the Father never made the statement which has given rise to so much controversy. It was a mere invention of the reporters. Of course the communication in the Sunday paper, signed "J. HICKEY" was also a forgery of some mischievous or waggish person. The Father's persistent silence under treatment so injurious and unpardonable is a truly beautiful exemplification of the virtue of long suffering. Such conduct seems, however, hardly consistent with becoming respect for public opinion, and is open to objection for another reason. His long forbearance under the circumstances has given those wicked reporters an advantage over him in settling the question of veracity thus raised between him and them. Though he is a christian divine and they are only laymen, we are sure the public will believe the reporters and devise some charitable apology for the divine's lapse of memory. We should not be surprised even if some people were to adopt the simplest and most obvious explanation of the Father's conduct; for all know that sometimes

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While referring to Father HICKEY's communication we cannot withhold the expression of our admiration for the brilliancy of his wit. In the torrent of his peculiar rhetoric, of the sort "called by the scornful rigmarole," that pun, at once Latin and Americanese, appears to amazing advantage like a jewel of copper in a swine's snout. Nor can we close without congratulating the Father on having secured the services of Professor QUACKENBOSS as an instructor in the English language. But we are still concerned for the Father's Latin. No clergyman ought to be capable of such a blunder as Rector HICKEY commits in his attempt to show his classical knowledge. It must be exceedingly slight, or he would know that VIRGIL was the "Mantuan bard," and that not he, but HORACE, wrote the hackneyed line so clumsily quoted and so brilliantly verified by Father HICKEY:

> *"Mutilus portburnind et navestur ridiculus mus."*

A good deal has been said about the illiteracy of the negro legislators of the South, and in certain quarters it is taken for granted that a man incapable of reading or of signing his name must necessarily be disqualified for the purposes of legislation. Reading and writing are attainments so generally useful and so essential to the successful performance of many of the duties of civil life, that perhaps nothing ought to be said tending to abate the prevalent prejudice in their favor. But as these accomplishments cannot confer wisdom, great good sense and practical sagacity may exist in their absence. In the ancient Greek democracies, in which the laws were enacted directly by the people, probably a rather small proportion of the people were able either to read or to write. Then, confining our view to modern times and our own country, it is notorious that, before the days of common schools, ignorance of the lowest elements of scholarship was not regarded as an absolute disqualification for membership in the State Legislatures. Even at present, and in the portion of the country generally supposed to be most concerned in the matter of education, such ignorance does not condemn the citizen to exclusion from the halls of legislation. In the New York *Tribune*, of June 1st, there is a letter from Concord, N. H., which states "that the New Hampshire House of Representatives *frequently contains several members who cannot write their own names.*" "This is a fact," adds the writer, and who that knows human nature will affirm that, of the three hundred men in whom the legislative wisdom of that noble State is embodied, these *analfabeti* contain the most minute portions? Not we. In truth, is it not full time to commence an agitation in behalf of the rights of ignorance? The dictum, "Knowledge is power," has been harped upon and insisted upon with infinite variety of emphasis and application, with the result of making the people idolators of knowledge, in their devotion to which they have forgotten the superiority of wisdom, or still more frequently mistake one for the other. Fortunately, the popular instinct is truer than the popular theories—and the glorification of intelligence does not prevent the practical recognition of the claims of its opposite. Doubtless at the foundation of the recent extension of the right of suffrage and of the evident determination to extend it still farther, to women and even to children, lies the conviction deeply rooted in the general mind that the salvation of the government does not depend upon knowledge, but upon ignorance, upon those popular intuitions which are rather sophisticated and perverted than stimulated and guided by education.

THE country will learn with regret that the House of Representatives have virtually decided to continue the odious Income Tax. It is true that a disposition is shown to increase the amount of exemptions to two thousand dollars, but the principle involved in this detested tax is adhered to with a determination that would, except for what we know of the disposition of Congress to disregard reason and the public voice, excite wonder. Coming, as this action does, on the heel of the announcement of the unprecedented receipts of revenue and reduction of the public debt during the month of May, it is all the more inexcusable because the figures prove the continuance of the tax wholly unnecessary, even if it were not odious on account of its inquisitorial and insulting character. With the debt reduced during the year in the amount of $103,669,630 17, and during the month of May, 14,301,962 47, Congress has small ground to stand on in refusing the total discontinuance of the Income Tax. Is it a fact that the free-trade-revenue reformers are sytematically and secretly working for its continuance as necessary to the introduction of their policy? Side by side with the vote which puts up this odious tax is the vote for putting down duties. The same dispatch which assures us that the taxes will not be discontinued, assures us also that there is a strong probability that a semi-free trade bill will be passed in the House. The situation is unsatisfactory, and considering how openly in defiance of the all—but universal demand of the people is this action, the conclusion seems at least reasonable that some powerful influence or combination is at work to deny their wishes.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE NEW ROUTE TO THE WEST

The Sunbury and Lewistown Project—Somerset Branch of the Connellsville Line—Atlantic and Lake Erie Road—Other Matters of General Interest.

THE NEW OUTLET TO THE WEST.

The Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal* of the 28th says: We call attention to the article on the inside, copied from a Somerset, Pennsylvania, paper, concerning a new railroad direct to the West, projected in the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The completion of this road would at once place Lafayette on the great highway and the shortest line between the East and the West. This line projected would come from almost a due East direction, by way of Kokomo and Frankfort. At the latter point arrangements could probably be made with the Lafayette, Bloomington and Muncie Railroad, either for the use of their track as far as some chosen point west of Lafayette, or for taking their passengers and freight off their hands at that place and conveying them to their destination. The proposed connection with the new Danville and Chicago Road, at Shelon, would give them the advantage of competition between two lines to Chicago by this route, for the west; as the latter will, beyond doubt, be connected with this city within a short time after the completion of the Bloomington Road. The new enterprise is one in which we can but feel greatly interested. As will be seen by the extracts which we publish, the projectors are hard at work holding meetings and raising stock through Pennsylvania and Ohio, and with apparently fair prospect of success. It may not be long before they will come here, and knocking at our door for admission. 'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished.

SUNBURY AND LEWISTOWN ROAD.

George H. Ames, Esq., chief engineer of the Sunbury and Lewistown road, has made a report to the President of the company, in which he estimates the cost of the road in operation at $1,350,000. Of the business and connections of the road he says: The comparatively small cost of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, the immense business which it must transact, openings, as it will, a new and direct channel for the trade with the West, of the counties of Snyder, Union, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Carbon, Wyoming, Wayne and Susquehanna, and certainly leads large dividends upon the capital stock. The anthracite coal fields of the West lying in the valley of your road making as it does, a direct connection with the best coal fields in the State, and furnishing the only line through which the trade to the West, must control this trade. Your most important connection at Sunbury will be the Danville, Wilkesbarre and Hamilton Railroad. This line not only gives you the shortest road to the coal fields, but opens up a through route to New York which will compare favorably with any now in operation. A large trade may also be looked for from the Shamokin Railroad. At Lewistown you connect with the "Pennsylvania Central" and with the "Mifflin and Centre County Railroad," which will ultimately be extended to Bellefonte, and give your road additional coal as an Eastern freight. Combining all these sources of revenue—coal, iron ore, lumber and general freight and passenger business, with the important connections your road must secure, should easily pay a handsome percentage on its entire cost.

THE ATLANTIC AND LAKE ERIE.

D. W. Swigart, Esq., President of the Atlantic and Lake Erie Railroad Company, has addressed a letter to Hon. Wm. Kraus, Mayor of Toledo, in which he says: The Atlantic and Lake Erie Railway Company is organized for the purpose of constructing a line of railway from Pomeroy, Ohio, to the city of Toledo. It proposes a connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad at the Ohio river; intersects all the great East and West lines by which the State is traversed, and approaches Toledo via Bucyrus and Fostoria. It penetrates the great salt and coal regions of the southeastern part of the State and passes *directly through* the largest coal field of Perry county, the most extensive in the State.

Along its proposed line from Athens county to Pemberville in Wood county, a sufficient amount of subscriptions to its capital stock has been secured to justify the company in proceeding with its immediate construction between the points named. From Pemberville to Toledo the country is sparsely settled, a large portion of it heavily timbered, and but little or no local aid had in the construction of the road.

On the 5th inst. the company concluded a favorable contract with responsible parties for the construction of that part of the road between the south line of Perry county and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road, at Bucyrus. The contract, however, is to some extent contingent upon our ability to extend the road to Toledo within a specified time.

—It is understood that the trustees of the Toledo and Woodville road have provided for its construction and operation, and that a portion of the fund, heretofore voted by the city for railroad purposes, remains unexpended. Should it be deemed advisable to appropriate the fund thus remaining to the construction of a railroad from Toledo to the south line of section sixteen in Troy township, Wood county, (distant about twelve miles from the city limits,) or other suitable point, we will proceed with the construction of our road, to connect with it without delay, or with the aid of individual subscriptions to the amount of $200,000, we can build our road to your city, and give you direct communication with the coal fields as well as with eastern connections within eighteen months, or two years at farthest.

WASHINGTON AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The engineers now surveying the route for this road were in Weston, West Viaginia, a few days since. Concerning their work the *Democrat* says: These gentlemen, ten or twelve, commenced at Point Pleasant, on the Ohio river, to survey the route for this road, and have been working in this direction since that time. After boring them, doubtless, a great deal, we extracted from their usual reticence a few facts which we feel at liberty to give to the public.

1st. That the distance from Point Pleasant and Mason City, opposite Pomeroy, to this place, is the same, and that the terminus of the road on the Ohio river may be at either point with equal advantage to the company. 2d. That the distance from either place to Weston will be 110 miles, which is shorter by nine miles than the measured turnpike distance. 3d. That nature, by direct and leading water courses has marked out the line. 4th. That the road will be of easy grade, in no place exceeding fifty-two feet to the mile, and of cheap construction, the country possess a durable bed. 5th. That Glenville, Weston and Buckhannon will be points on the road, unless future examination shall render them impracticable, which is not supposed by them or by us.

We congratulate our friends in Glenville and Buckhannon upon their prospects, and we feel quite comfortable in respect to our own.

The engineers return to Leading Creek to day. They will have the survey completed in this place this week; and next week they will advance towards Buckhannon and thence to the Valley river, to which point from Washington the survey has already been made.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The proposals for constructing the Minnesota division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, 223 miles long, were opened in New York on the 1st. The number was extraordinarily large, and the competition between the bidders very sharp. It will take some time to classify the proposals. As soon as this is done they will be considered, and the acceptance made and executed. The most experienced railroad builders and contractors in the United States and in Canada were represented. The proposals for iron locomotives, cars, switches, &c., embraced houses of the best manufacturers in the United States. The great work is to be put through with vigor, and the road, in its construction and equipment, will in every respect be first-class.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The friends of the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Delaware Railroad, at Lebanon, met at that place recently to discuss the interests which they all held in common in connection with the proposed road. The suggestion of Mr. Hilliard, made at the meeting held in Springfield, that an accurate survey of the route should be made at once, has been taken up at all the meetings held along the road, and will be acted upon immediately. Experienced engineers, who have examined the route express the opinion that the road can be built and equipped for $30 000 per mile, including right of way, construction, depots and rolling stock. The Company own the line and franchises of the old Cincinnati, Lebanon and Xenia Railroad, all of which is available for the new road, and which is estimated by competent engineers to be worth, at the lowest figures, $150,000. Warden has already subscribed $60,000 towards the project, and with proper effort much more could be secured. A survey is to be made immediately.

—The Somerset *Herald* says: Nature has made Baltimore the seaport city for Somerset county. There must be disposed of all the surplus products of the county. Baltimore has the reputation of having enterprising and generous men, and more beautiful women than any other city in the land, being thus blest by nature in almost every particular, we look upon it as a piece of great good fortune that the completion of the Connellsville Railroad and our branch, which is not far off, will bring the people of the Monumental City and Somerset county into a closer friendship than has existed heretofore. Let the people of Somerset county, and Somerset township particularly, now help themselves, and give a liberal additional subscription of $25,000, and the work will be done. The President and Directors will be ready to receive it to put the branch under contract without any further delay.

—A correspondent of the Altoona *Sun*, writing from Williamsburg, Blair county, says: "We are informed that a party of engineers are prospecting the country between Martinsburg and this place, and from here to Petersburg, in order to determine the best route for our proposed railroad. It is to be hoped that this information is reliable, for a railroad is badly needed.

—The Akron *Beacon* says: There was filed, on Thursday, the certificate of incorporation of the North American Railway Company. The object of the company is to build and operate a railroad from New London, Huron county, in a westerly direction, through Huron, Hancock, Putnam and Paulding counties to a point on the west line of Harrison township, Paulding county, where the line of the Cleveland, Ft. Wayne and Chicago crosses the west line of the township. Capital stock, $100,000. Corporators, Warren P. Noble, John D. Loomis, John T. Huss, John M. Naylor, K. G. Pennington and William H. Gibson. Tiffin and Paulding are the principal points on the line, which had some connection apparently with the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago projects, though what does not yet appear. Gen. W. H. Gibson is one of the owners of the old Tiffin, New London and Hudson property.

—The assessed valuation of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railway property in Ohio is $4,686,224. The Columbus branch is estimated at $1,413,538. The company's property in Cleveland is assessed at $462,932, and in Cuyahoga county at $857,632. The company has recently ordered 2,000 tons of solid Bessemer steel rails for their road.

—The South Carolina railroad offers lands free to immigrants, and to contribute $100,000 towards the construction of a line of steamers between Charleston and Europe.

—The cost of the Illinois railroads has been $119,569,543. They pass over 5,189 miles, of which 4,768 are now open to traffic.

—Thirty thousand tons of railroad iron will be forwarded this season from Johnstown, Pa., on Erie to Duluth, to be used in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The *Boltimore's Journal* says: Perhaps no other road in the State does so large a transportation business as the Tyrone and Clearfield branch, considering its length—41 miles. During the week ending May 14th, 1870, loaded cars went hither, and the business and traffic is increasing daily. What the traffic of this road will be in a few years, when all the mineral resources of this region are developed, no one can foretell.

The Wellsboro *Democrat* says: Ground has been broken near Tioga for the grading of the Lawrenceville and Wellsboro railroad, and the work is being pushed forward. It is said that it is the intention of the Trustees of the Magee estate to erect a machine shop in this village, also a large number of houses for the use of the miners. The building of the road has advanced the price of real estate in and around Wellsboro some twenty per ceatum within the last two months.

Four millions of dollars are now due the Government by the Southern railroads for rolling stock sold them since the close of the war. Some of these roads now refuse to pay, and Congress proposes to pass a bill preventing them from collecting anything further from the Government for the transportation of troops, stores, &c., and they are making vigorous efforts to defeat the measure. Most of this stock was sold to them during President Johnson's term.

THE London *Times*, of a recent date, is very severe on the Erie Railway Company, or more properly speaking, on the ring that controls the operations of that corporation. After alluding to the fact that English capitalists own $50,000,000 out of the $70,000,000 of stock, it says, that a few contemptible shysters control the whole, and the simple question to be decided is whether the owners of railway property in the United States, are to have any voice in its management, or are to be left at the mercy of a few swindlers self-elected and despotic. After detailing the grievences of the English stockholders at great length, it winds up with a prophetic declaration that ere long the honest men of this country will rise up against this robbery, which it styles, in its accustomed stiff phraseology, the shame of American democracy.

THE popular magazinist, Justin McCarthy pays us a high compliment in a recent article in which he declares "Americans are the soberest race under the sun," but bemoans the prevalence of public drinking. He declares that no gentleman would be seen entering a drinking saloon in London at midday, as they do in New York. We think, however, even Mr. McCarthy will admit that we are more honest about our drinking than our transatlantic cousins, who prefer to guzzle the ardent in private.

AN European correspondent writes that Prince Anatole Demidoff, who died recently in Paris, gave, a few days previous to his death, Mlle. Duvergey, the actress, to whom he immediately admired, a mortgage on his estate for three hundred thousand francs. It containing a flaw, the heirs refuse to pay it. Some time before he had given her a paper promising her an annual pension of thirty thousand francs upon her. She has sent it back to him in order to make a few slight changes in it, but he failed to have it returned to her in time. In consequence, she says she has received from the Prince possession of 1,600,000 francs of diamonds and 60,000 francs a year.

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AROMATIC SYRUP
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BLACKBERRY,
For Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, &c.

This preparation has acquired considerable reputation as a valuable remedy for the various affections of the bowels; from its very agreeable taste, it is especially adapted to the cases of children. Its virtues depend chiefly on the astringent properties of the Blackberry Root, from which, in combination with the Blackberry Fruit, and a number of choice aromatics, it is carefully prepared. Prepared and sold by

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In addition to a full line of Groceries and Provisions and a large assortment of Magazines, Monthly and Weekly Newspapers, Stationery, etc., an elegant
SODA FOUNTAIN,
Has been fitted up on the premises, from which the delicious beverage will be served during the summer.

Teas! Teas! Teas!
WE ARE NOW SELLING MORE
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THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY,
For the reason that we keep only the BEST QUALITIES and sell at the LOWEST POSSIBLE MARGINS,
A FULL STOCK OF
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Always on hand and will be sold Low.
SAMUEL H. BAIRD,
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25 boxes Procter & Gamble's Mottled German Soap.
A so, Star Brand Sugar Cured Hams, Beef and Breakfast Bacon.
Rare Olive Oil and Prince of Wales Salad Sauce.
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Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

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Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 3, 1870.

There was noticeable in our money market yesterday a tighter feeling, said to be produced by a drain of currency to the West. Rates for first class paper, however, are unchanged.

In local stocks we have no particularly interesting feature to report.

—The *World*, in reviewing the New York markets, says: The money market is extremely easy and the supply of capital seeking employment is still in excess of the demand. The advance in prices at the Stock Exchange led to a little more inquiry to-day, but the rate was unchanged, and ranged from three to five per cent.

Outside a few leading railways, stocks were dull but firm, and in the instances referred to very strong. The feature of the day was Ohio and Mississippi, which advanced steadily to 43¾. Reading was fully active, and touched 108⅝. Lake shore was largely dealt in, and sold at 96¾. The market was generally steady in the forenoon, but on the announcement of further postponement of the currency bill advanced a half to one per cent., the highest prices being toward the close of business. Western Union declined 3½, on the reported passage of the dividend, and Pacific Mail, after advancing to 46¾, became dull and was neglected. Its rival, Atlantic Mail, was more active to-day, and rose to 41.

The gold market was very dull, and the price fluctuated between the extremes of 110⅝@111¼, the former being made on the early presence of a short interest, as shown in the ensuing rate, and the latter in consequence of the passage of the government gold. The bulk of business was at 111¼. The rise in the afternoon was also due in part to the further postponement of the currency bill, the consideration of which has been deferred to Tuesday next.

—The *Ledger* says: Money is plenty, and the street rates of interest are unchanged, ruling on call at 3@4 per cent. Prime 60 to 90 days paper is selling at 6@7 per cent., while four months' paper at 8½@9 per cent. A very limited amount of business paper is maturing, and not much of that is offered for discount.

—Of the Philadelphia stock market the *Public Record* says: There was a very active stock market, particularly in the speculative stocks, indeed the whole list was firm, with a decided tendency upwards. In Reading there were sales of upward of 4,000 shares at the board, and outside two or three thousand more at from 58¾ to 59¼. Pennsylvania, Camden and Amboy, Lehigh Valley Railroad, 56; Philadelphia and Erie, 30½; North Pennsylvania, 30; Oil Creek, 40½; Lehigh Navigation stock, 34½; Elmira, 32; Schuylkill Navigation preferred, 18½; Little Catawissa preferred, 30; bonds—Reading, 1870, second series, 100; first series, 104½@105; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, 82; 7-30s, City 6s, new, 97 asked; 6s, 1905, Camden and Amboy, 93, 93½; North Pennsylvania 6s, 90; Warren and Franklin, 1st mortgage, 86½; Camden and Amboy 6s, 1889, 96; North Pennsylvania 7s, 93.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds '64	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds '65	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds '65, old	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds '67	114¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '68	113¾	113¾	113¾
10-40s	108¾	108¾	108¾
Gold	111¼	111¼	111¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	117¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111¼
U. S. 10-40s	108¾
6-20s, January and July, 1865	111¼
5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Union Pacific Railroad	87¾
Central Pacific Railroad	92¾
Currency Funding	107¾

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 3 1870.	10 A M	30-11 A M	12 M	12 30 P M	1 30 P M	3 30 P M
New York Central	204¼	204¼	204	204	204¼	204¾
New Jersey Central	110	110	110	110	110	110
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Harlem	130	130	130	130	130	130
Reading	108¼	108	108¼	109	109	108¾
Michigan Central	140	140	140	140	140	140
Michigan Southern	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Illinois Central	138½	138½	138½	139	139	139
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Chicago and Northwestern	82¾	83	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
Do preferred	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	124¼	125	125	125¼	125¼	125¼
St. Paul	66	66	66	66	66	66
Do. Paul preferred	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Toledo and Wabash	46	46	46	46	46	46
Toledo and Wabash pref	74	74	74	74	74	74
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Chicago and Alton	118	118	118	118	118	118
Ohio and Mississippi	41¾	42	42	42¼	43	43¼
Western Union Telegraph	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¾	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
Adams Express	65	65	65	65	65	65
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
American M. U. Ex	43¾	44	44	44	44	44
U. S. Express	46	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Bonds purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, June 3, 1870. }

BUSINESS.—The market since our last has undergone no particular change. The demand was principally local and confined to the wants of the home trade. In regard to prices we have but few changes to note, and quotations remain in a very unsettled condition. Stocks are accumulating. The supply largely exceeds the demand, besides the export inquiry has subsided. The large falling off in trade is nothing more than is looked for at this season of the year, and was a dull one, with more sellers than buyers. The receipts were liberal. The present condition of the market places the advantages altogether on the side of consumers. Bacon and provisions on the spot was a firm one, with a good trade demand. This, however, has been the situation for some time. The supply on hand is not a large one. Large operators have been on the look out for some time to see where additional supplies could be obtained, with what success remains to be seen. Groceries—Holsters firm, with a good jobbing demand. The certainty of an abundant fruit crop has induced dealers to make suitable arrangements to meet the increasing demand. Country dealers are beginning to make the important discovery that Pittsburgh is one of the best and cheapest grocery markets in the country. The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market was devoid of animation the past few days, and far between, for the best of all reasons: there being no stocks to operate with. We quote nominally at $4@5 50 ₱ bbl.

ASHES—The market was steady but not very active. Dealers confine their purchases to such as suffice to meet their current wants at the following: Soda ash: common 6c; refined 6½@7c; crystals 9@9½c ₱ ℔.

BEANS—Market dull and prices nominal, with a supply in excess of the demand; prices vary from $1 20@1 40 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—We have nothing new to note as regards prices or demand. Apples are at 8 @9c; peaches, quarters, 6@6c; halves 8@9c.

CARBON OIL—The market remains dull but prices are unchanged. We quote crude at 15c in jobbing way, at 24c ₱ gallon.

CHEESE—The market is well supplied. The receipts for the past week were 152 boxes. Sales of Ohio Goshen at 15@15½c; Ohio factory, 14@ 14½c; Eastern Goshen, 16c; Hamburg, 14½c ₱ ℔.

SOAPS—Babbitt's 11½c; Oakley's 10½c; chemical refined No. 1 soap, 9½c.

SAPOLIO—Enoch Morgan's Sons 6 doz case $7 00.

COOPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 35; Tubs—No. 1 $1 60; No. 2 $1 50 and No. 3 $1 40. Market well supplied.

STRAW—The market is without change; we are reported sales at $13 ₱ ton.

FLAXSEED—Sales of No. 4 at 95c ₱ bu; No. 3 $1 00; No. 1 65c; oatmeal A and B, ₱ barrel $6 50@6 75; half barrels of 10 lbs at $3 50.

EGGS—We can report liberal receipts; the demand, however, was less active; sales at 18 @19c ₱ doz.

HOMINY—The market was inactive. The demand being limited; sales were of a similar description; prices ranging from $3 00@3 50 ₱ barrel.

CORN MEAL—Nothing doing worthy of notice; sales were reported at 85@90 ₱ bushel.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and prices unchanged, with sales at 11@12c ₱ ℔.

PORK—The high price of fresh meats has increased the demand for fish, and with the report a good jobbing demand at the following rates: Mackerel $28@29 ₱ bbl for large; $17 No. 2 large; $16@16 50 for 2 medium; $11 for half bbls for additional. In shad we quote $10@10 50 for No. 1; $7@7 50 for No. 2; while fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $9 50. Codfish 6½c ₱ ℔.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, 1 ₱ cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½ ₱ cans $1 25; 1 ₱ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

BUTTER—The market was far from being active. The demand was confined principally to lots to meet the current wants of the local demand, prices of fresh roll at 18@20c for good to choice.

GROCERIES—The market was firm but otherwise the same as last week. The demand for sweets shows no abatement. Dealers are well supplied and report a good business being transacted.

COFFEE—Market firm and prices steady. We quote: Rio ordinary 21½c; fair 23½c; prime 24½c; choice 25@25½c; fancy 27½@28c; Java ordinary 28c; mocha 30c; papers, 30c.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard, A 11 c; coffee, 11½c; B do, 11c; extra C 12c.

NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—Very little on market, and we quote from 10½@11½c, as to quality. Cuba—10½c for prime; 11c for choice. Porto Rico 10½@11c.

SYRUPS—Lowering 65c; Havemeyer & Elder's drips 50c; white honey drips 52c; Jersey 75c; silver drips, 70c; Golden do 60c; amber sugar house syrups 52c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 85@90c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Market quiet; sales were reported at $1 50 ₱ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling in a regular way at 12@12½c ₱ ℔.

TEAS—In moderate demand; Young Hyson 90c, 1 00 and $1 05; Gunpowder $1 00@1 10; Imperial Scouchi 85; Japan 90c@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 40; Souchong 1 00@1 10 ₱ ℔.

RICE—Carolina at 8@8½c ₱ ℔.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 11½c; Kingsford 11½c.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; Star 20c; Stearine 18@19c ₱ ℔.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ₱ case; other brands $6 00@7 00.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have nothing new to note in regard to either prices or demand. Dealers report a good business at the following: Sides or Shoulders 13½@14c; clear 15½c for sugar cured do; sides, ribbed 16½c, clear short 17½c, clear do 17½c; breakfast bacon 18½c; clear hams 19½c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 20½@22c.

DRIED BEEF—Hams 27 25@27½c.

MESS PORK—$20 00@20 50.

LARD—In tierces 17c; in buckets 18½c; in 3 to 5 lb cauldron 19½@20c.

LARD OIL—EXTRA No. 1 at $1 25@1 30 and No. 2, 85c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales at $6 50 ₱ dozen.

HOG TONGUES—Sold in a regular way at $1 ₱ dozen.

SEEDS—The season for activity is over. Timothy or clover not wanted. Flaxseed nominal at $2 20 ₱ bushel.

HEMP—Sales of undressed Kentucky hemp at $167 ₱ ton.

FLOUR—The market was firmer but no higher. The season for oldcrop is fast drawing to a close. Sales of Chine peach ——— were reported at $26 00 ₱ bush.

FEED—The market continues nearly without any change. The wholesale prices in bulk are: Bran $1 00 ₱ cwt; shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 00; screenings 90c; chop $1 30; sweepings $1 20; rye shorts $1 30 ₱ cwt.

WHISKY—The market was steady with a good trade demand at the following: Common $1 05@1 10; finished $1 15@1 20; Old Rye $1 60@1 65 ₱ gallon, according to age.

GRAIN—The market continues very dull with a light trade reported. We have but few receipts since our last week. Oats 74c; sacks; rye 75 sacks; barley 170 sacks; corn 1,000 sacks; wheat 1,000 sacks. The supply of grain is largely in excess of the demand. Wheat dull but no lower. The sales to-day were: red winter, $1 30@1 35; white $1 45@1 75, according to age; sales two car old $2 20; old rye nominal from $1 30@1 40 ₱ gallon, according to age.

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BARLEY—The market was dull, with a good bidding demand. So far as reliable prices we have no change to note. The receipts have fallen off. Since our last 562 barrels were received by rail. Penna. Railroad, 300; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 262. Philadelphia and Erie, 30½; Novia Pennsylvania Oil Creek, 40½; Lehigh Navigation stock, 34½; Elmira, 32; Schuylkill Navigation preferred, 18½; Little Catawissa preferred, 30; bonds—Reading, 1870, second series, 100; first series, 104½@105; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, 82; 7-30s, City 6s, new, 97 asked; 6s, 1905, Camden and Amboy, 93, 93½; North Pennsylvania 6s, 90; Warren and Franklin, 1st mortgage, 86½; Camden and Amboy 6s, 1889, 96; North Pennsylvania 7s, 93.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds '64	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds '65	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds '65, old	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds '67	114¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '68	113¾	113¾	113¾
10-40s	108¾	108¾	108¾
Gold	111¼	111¼	111¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	117¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111¼
U. S. 10-40s	108¾
6-20s, January and July, 1865	111¼
5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Union Pacific Railroad	87¾
Central Pacific Railroad	92¾
Currency Funding	107¾

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 3 1870.	10 A M	30-11 A M	12 M	12 30 P M	1 30 P M	3 30 P M
New York Central	204¼	204¼	204	204	204¼	204¾
New Jersey Central	110	110	110	110	110	110
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Harlem	130	130	130	130	130	130
Reading	108¼	108	108¼	109	109	108¾
Michigan Central	140	140	140	140	140	140
Michigan Southern	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Illinois Central	138½	138½	138½	139	139	139
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Chicago and Northwestern	82¾	83	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
Do preferred	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	124¼	125	125	125¼	125¼	125¼
St. Paul	66	66	66	66	66	66
Do. Paul preferred	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Toledo and Wabash	46	46	46	46	46	46
Toledo and Wabash pref	74	74	74	74	74	74
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Chicago and Alton	118	118	118	118	118	118
Ohio and Mississippi	41¾	42	42	42¼	43	43¼
Western Union Telegraph	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¾	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
Adams Express	65	65	65	65	65	65
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
American M. U. Ex	43¾	44	44	44	44	44
U. S. Express	46	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	204¼	204¼		¼
N. J. Central	110	110	¼	
Erie	23¾	23¾	¼	
Harlem	130	130		
Reading	108¾	108¾	¼	
Mich. Central	140	140	¼	
Mich. Southern	93¾	93¾	¼	
Illinois Central	139	139	¼	
Cleve. and Pitts.	98¾	98¾	¼	
Chicago and North	83¼	83¼	¼	
Do. preferred	90¾	90¾	¼	
Rock Island	125¼	125¼	¼	
St. Paul	66	66	¼	
Do. preferred	81¾	81¾	¼	
Tol. and Wabash	46	46	¼	
Do. preferred	73	73		
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾	¼	
Chicago and Alton	117¾	118	¼	
Ohio and Miss	41	41¾	¾	
Western U. Tel	85¾	85¾	¼	
Pacific Mail	44	46	2	
Adams Express	65¾	65		¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	63¾	63¾	¼	
American M. U. Ex	43¾	44	¼	
U. S. Express	46	45¾		¼

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COOPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 35; Tubs—No. 1 $1 60; No. 2 $1 50 and No. 3 $1 40. Market well supplied.

STRAW—The market is without change; we are reported sales at $13 ₱ ton.

OIL CAKE—Sales of No. 4 at 95c ₱ bu; No. 3 $1 00; No. 1 65c; oatmeal A and B, ₱ barrel $6 50@6 75; half barrels of 10 lbs at $3 50.

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MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling in a regular way at 12@12½c ₱ ℔.

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DRIED BEEF—Hams 27 25@27½c.

MESS PORK—$20 00@20 50.

LARD—In tierces 17c; in buckets 18½c; in 3 to 5 lb cauldron 19½@20c.

LARD OIL—EXTRA No. 1 at $1 25@1 30 and No. 2, 85c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales at $6 50 ₱ dozen.

HOG TONGUES—Sold in a regular way at $1 ₱ dozen.

SEEDS—The season for activity is over. Timothy or clover not wanted. Flaxseed nominal at $2 20 ₱ bushel.

HEMP—Sales of undressed Kentucky hemp at $167 ₱ ton.

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WHISKY—The market was steady with a good trade demand at the following: Common $1 05@1 10; finished $1 15@1 20; Old Rye $1 60@1 65 ₱ gallon, according to age.

GRAIN—The market continues very dull with a light trade reported. We have but few receipts since our last week. Oats 74c; sacks; rye 75 sacks; barley 170 sacks; corn 1,000 sacks; wheat 1,000 sacks. The supply of grain is largely in excess of the demand. Wheat dull but no lower. The sales to-day were: red winter, $1 30@1 35; white $1 45@1 75, according to age; sales two car old $2 20; old rye nominal from $1 30@1 40 ₱ gallon, according to age.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL KINDS.

Improved Money Drawer, &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

182 SECOND AVE., PITTSBURGH.

SAMPSON AND HOWE

Standard Scales.

Two of the best in the world. Also, a variety of second-hand scales on hand. SCALES PROMPTLY REPAIRED.

E. H. SOUDER, Agent,

182 THIRD AVE., near Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, June 4, 1870. }

The market since our last has undergone no material alteration. The sales were confined merely to supply the present wants. Most of the city mills are making full time. All things considered, the volume of business was satisfactory. Indications are that prices have about reached their lowest figure; holders are, as a general thing, not inclined to make any further concessions in order to effect sales. The receipts have been light, while the amount in yards is by no means large.

We are quoted the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

100 tons medium gray forge	$31 50—4 mos.
50 " " "	31 50—4 mos.
100 " " "	31 50—4 mos.
100 " " "	31 50—4 mos.
100 " gray forge	32 00—4 mos.
50 " "	32 00—4 mos.
50 " "	32 00—4 mos.
50 " "

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

BASE BALL.—A match game of base ball between the Cowans, of Pittsburgh, and the Eagles, of New York, will take place at Union Park this afternoon.

TUSCARORA ACADEMY.—Attention is directed to the card of the Tuscarora Academy, at Academia, Pa., to be found in another column.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—By an advertisement in another column our readers will see that the circulation of books will be resumed this day. But until the Association gets into its own rooms, no books will be given out after 7 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—There will be a Union meeting in the Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue, to-morrow, (Sabbath) evening. Short addresses by Revs. Dr. Scott, Brown, Wilson and Young, and Revs. Hays, Stockenburg and Nevin.

HEALTH REPORT.—Dr. McCandless reports thirty deaths in the city for the week ending May 31, of which eighteen were males, and twelve females. Of these, ten were adults, and twenty children. There were two deaths from scarlet fever, and three from cholera infantum.

NEW ROAD LAW IN KILLBUCK TOWNSHIP.—A certified copy of the act changing the road law in Killbuck Township has been received, and the Township Auditors are called to meet at the office of N. W. Shafer, Esq., on Monday afternoon next at 3 o'clock, to take action under it.

THE FIRE LAST EVENING.—An alarm of fire was sounded last evening from Box No. 74, corner of Forty-fourth and Butler. The alarm was caused by the burning of Mr. Gordon's broom factory on Forty-fourth street. The loss will not exceed $2,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

THE MOOT COURT.—Moot Court met as usual last night. Owing to some mishap no case was argued. Thanks of the students are offered to our ladies for their attendance. Their presence will always be welcomed. Just here it should be said that the entrance to Moot Court is at gate at the end of Wylie street. Court every Friday night. Ladies come one and all.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—District Attorney Swope yesterday received a copy of the opinion of Attorney General Hoar, on the right of Government officers to receive moieties or shares as informers. He decides that they are entitled to moieties, the same as other informers. Very large sums of money depend on this decision, which has been anxiously looked for by those interested.

ANOTHER CHILD RUN OVER.—On Penn near Seventeenth street, yesterday, as a man named S. Appleseam was driving along in the vicinity of Alderman Koenig's office, when as he was trying to get some boys that were trying to "steal a ride" on his vehicle to leave, he drove over a boy named Dennis McCarthy about ten years old and the boy was seriously injured.

ACCIDENT.—Charles Sneider, bar tender in Mr. Burns's Hotel on Irwin avenue, Second ward, met with a painful accident yesterday morning. While endeavoring to lift a beer barrel from the floor to a stand behind the counter, by some means or other he let go his hold, when the barrel fell on his big toe, smashing it. It is feared that amputation will be found necessary.

AN EXPLOSION.—A day or two since a man was driving a wagon belonging to the Hall's Head Hotel, along Second avenue. The wagon contained a barrel of ale, and as the vehicle was passing in front of Houck's drug store a grand explosion took place. The barrel exploded and the ale flew in every direction. The affair created a great deal of excitement in the vicinity.

CLOSING OF THE SHOE STORES.—The undersigned wholesale boot and shoe merchants have agreed to close our respective places of business from June 3d until September 1st, at 5 P. M. and on Saturdays at 4 P. M.—Gill & Bro.; Gregg, Scott & Co.; J. H. Borland; H. Child & Co.; W. E. Schmertz & Co.

The above arrangement includes wholesale as well as retail departments.

Interesting Presentation to a Railroad Conductor.

On Thursday evening an interesting presentation took place at the Marco House, Blairsville.

It was the presentation of an elegant gold watch and chain to Conductor A. R. Scott, of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

The presentation speech was made by Capt. J. K. Eaghner, who, on behalf of the friends and patrons of the road, referred to the long service of Mr. Scott as a conductor, he having been for twenty-seven years a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and for three years a conductor on the Western Pennsylvania Road. He said that the passengers were always satisfied when Conductor Scott had charge of the bell rope, that he was the right man in the right place.

The present was received on behalf of Mr. Scott by Wm. M. Stuart, Esq., of Blairsville, in a few appropriate remarks.

After this the company adjourned to the banquet room, and the evening passed away most pleasantly.

A HOG FOUND.

An Item of Interest to the Residents of the Eighth Ward.

Chief of Police Hague, acting under the authority of the Mayor, is soon to establish a hog pound above Prospect street, in the Eighth ward, as a matter of protection to the citizens residing in that vicinity. For the past year or two pigs of every age and every color and every variety of breed have been tormenting the people in that portion of the city, by tearing down back gates, fooling up gardens, and interfering generally with the rights of personal property. Chief Hague, with the consent of the Mayor, has determined to put a stop to this, and says that no intends by the arrangement contemplated to have the citizens in that portion of the city will feel greatly relieved when all the hogs are "impounded."

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

United States Attorney Swope yesterday filed an information, in the nature of *ejectamente*, in the name of the Comptroller of the Currency, against the Second National Bank of Erie, for a forfeiture of its franchises—the ground being that it has loaned a greater amount of interest than allowed by law. This is the first national bank that has ever been proceeded against in the United States. The writ was awarded by the Court, and made returnable at Williamsport on the 20th inst.

A suit was also commenced against the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, for $8,000 damages, for collecting from bondholders five per cent. on their bonds, and neglecting to pay it over to the Government. Another suit was instituted against the same company, for some $8,000, penalties for not making the returns to the Government assessor as required by law.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Honegger & Co. for use of Warring & King, vs. H. B. Graham & Bro., and Jones and Barbara. Same plaintiffs vs. the same defendants. These were actions of foreign attachments to recover $900 in the first case and $500 in the second. The defendants are residents of St. Louis, Mo., and the indebtedness arose out of a contract between the parties, the terms of which were that plaintiffs were to ship oil to defendants, which oil, it is alleged, was never accounted for. These suits are therefore instituted to recover the amounts specified above. On trial.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

This Court was engaged yesterday on the argument list.

The argument on the rule to show cause why a *mandamus* should not be issued against A. J. Cummings, Treasurer, to compel him to comply with the terms of the ordinance requiring the surplus funds of the city to be deposited on interest, did not take place. It was fixed for argument this morning at nine o'clock.

Public Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The audience at the Academy of Music last night, was unexpectedly large. No popular bill than Kelly & Leon's minstrels that the Academy is not large enough to see immediate all who go. Two performances will be given to-day, for the benefit of Johnny Hart, the Academy's favorite comedian. Should this troupe visit Pittsburgh again, they can rely on a cordial welcome.

THE CIRCUS.—The circus was well attended both afternoon and evening yesterday. Dr. Thayer makes but modest pretensions, yet has one of the best exhibitions ever presented to a Pittsburg audience. The somersault riding of Charles Reade, the lightning act of William Naylor, the equestrian performances of Mlle. Lavigne, the acrobatic feats of Hogle and Muldean, are all worthy of special mention. But two more performances will be given, the afternoon and evening, and all who have not attended should do so to-day.

MASONIC HALL.—Success is as its fixation of merit. Prof. Anderson is greeted every evening by a crowded house. His evening performances are such as to astonish every one. Miss Leona Berge aids the Professor in no small degree. In addition to the other attractions, the Professor distributes among the audience one hundred gifts, comprising suites of furniture, lamps, jewelry, watches, etc. Prof. Anderson is limited, and we advise those who wish to see a really good performance and have a chance to get a nice present, to go and see him.

CANTATA CONCERTS.—The Cantata Society, under the direction of Mr. Clement L. Dodge, will give two concerts at Masonic Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings next. The music will be varied in character, consisting of solos, duetts, quartettes, choruses, etc., selected with care from the works of the best composers.

CONCERT.—On Monday evening Miss Ernest will give a second grand vocal and instrumental concert in Liberty Hall, East Liberty. The lady will be assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Dixon and other distinguished vocalists and musicians. Reserved seats can be secured at McClaren's drug store, East Liberty. This concert is given in compliance with the request of many citizens, and it will undoubtedly prove a grand success.

SACRED CONCERT.—A grand sacred concert will be given on Tuesday evening next in St. Paul's Cathedral. One of the pieces announced in the programme for the occasion is Mozart's Grand Requiem Mass, which alone should attract a large audience. Solos, duets and trios will be given by the best musical talents in the city.

OPERA HOUSE.—At two o'clock this afternoon there will be a grand performance at this place for the benefit of Mr. G. F. Conklin, the popular Treasurer of the establishment. Mr. Conklin has presided in the box office during the past two years, and has, by his courteous demeanor, secured the friendship of every one with whom he has come. Mr. Harry Hotto, the favorite comedian, has volunteered for the occasion, and will appear in two of his operatic parts. There is no doubt but this will be a benefit, when an immense bill will be presented. Both the gentlemen named will no doubt receive a rousing benefit, as they are the favorites of the people, and as such they are held by the patrons of the house.

OPERA AND BANVARD'S MINSTRELS are announced in another column to give four performances at the Opera House, commencing on the 15th inst.

CARNEROSS AND DIXEY.—Carneross & Dixey's Minstrels give their first performance at the Academy of Music on Monday evening. The programme is a very fine one.

DEATH OF A PIONEER.

One of the Earliest Residents of Pittsburgh Dies at Portsmouth.

The Portsmouth Tribune states that on Monday, May 23d, James Allan, in the ninety-first year of his age, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Isaac Vachnes, apparently without in the State of New Jersey, in the year 1779, any disease whatever. Mr. McLain was born in Virginia, and left his native state early, by reason of failure to attract the notice of the colonies and the mother country, which resulted in giving us our independence as a nation. While he was quite young he father emigrated across the mountains to what was then the frontier in the far West—Pittsburgh. When Mr. McLain died went to Pittsburgh the Indians were yet howling around that frontier village, and it was dangerous for persons to be caught out alone unarmed, as the savages were always lying in wait to get a chance to take an unwary life.

Mr. McLain made three trips to New Orleans before steamboats was introduced on the western rivers. It will be remembered that the first steamboat for navigating the western rivers was built at Pittsburgh in the year 1811, and Mr. McLain was one who cut down the timber and helped to build the boat. He afterwards made several trips to New Orleans and back on keel boats. Some of the largest trees that were brought out in the early age of steamboating. Mr. McLain was an excellent mechanic, both in wood and iron, and when there were but three blast furnaces for smelting iron in the State of Ohio he came down from Pittsburgh and went to the old Hinsh Creek furnace in Adams county. After working there some considerable time he went up into Kentucky and worked at a furnace there. From there he went to Hangtree Rock, and about the year 1805 he came to Portsmouth, where he resided until the day of his death.

SOUTH SIDE.

List of Letters

Remaining uncalled for at the Buchanan Postoffice (Birmingham,) Blank, Joshua; Breeze, Benj.; Bevan, Jas.; Barr, Mrs. E. A.

Cochran, Jas. F.; Clark, Wm.; Camp, H. L.; Chapman, Jas.; Cline, Chas. L.

Dewese, Miss Davis, Jno.; Donavan, Mich'l; Dunkle, Thos.; Davan, Mrs. H. C.; Dowden, Mrs. R.; Durant, Jacob F.

Ford, Robt.; Powell, Thos. W.; Florey, Jacob; Fuller, Thos.; Flanders, Albert H.; Fagan, Martin; Fisher, Miss Susan; Fredericks, Mrs. M. A.

Garrison, Annie; Ginley, Edward; Griffiths, Mrs. M. J.; Gallings, Geo.; Gilchrist, Jas.; Goldthorp, John P.

Hoffman, W.; Hughes, Thos.; Hoffman, Mrs. Hannah; Hamilton, Isaac; Hughes, John; Houlden, Robert; Hendricks, Mrs. C.; Houser, Miss Margaret; Hagouser, Geo.

Jones, Mrs. Mary; Jones, Mrs. Jane; Jacobs, Mrs. Mary.

Ker'ner, Mrs. Susanna; Kapp, Maurice; King, Thomas L.; Kirchenbower, Charles; King, John; King, Mrs. Eliz.; Knox, Robt.; Keegan, Mrs. Ann; Kaercher, Mrs. Kirkner, Miss Aggie; Kearns, Hugh; Kent, Wm.

Lauth, John; Lindsay, John; Leonard, Patrick.

Morris, James P.; Murray, Mrs. Mary; Morgan, John; Montag, Caroline; Miss ——; Miller, Jane; McKee, Miss Ellen; McCombs, Margaret; McCabe, John; McKeever, Thomas; McKeon, Thomas; McCorry, John, jr.; McCorry, John, sr.; McIntosh, Mrs. M. E.; McGrillis, Thomas G.

Robbins, John; Robson, Mrs. Hannah; Reese, Evan; Richards, Mrs. Elizabeth; Reed, Joseph; Rodgers, Thomas; Rogers, Mrs. Ellen.

Slattery, Mrs. Ellen; Stevenson, S. M.; Smith, Thos.; Smith, Jas.; Smith, J. T.; Sarver, Patrick; Simpson, Mrs. S. E.; Stewart, Mrs. Grisa; Stafferly, Edward.

Thomas Abe; Thomas, David D.; Thomas, John J.; Thomas, Mrs. Ann; Taylor, Mrs. Martha; Thompson, Thos.

Walker, James; Walker, Mrs. Eliza; Watson, John; Wright, Morris; Williams, Lewis R.; Weaver, Henry; Wachman, Mrs. Sarah; Wallace, H.; Welsh, Miss Mary E.; Weed, John W.; Walter, Miss T.; Woodward, Mrs. Josephine; Ward, John.

Young, Mrs. Sarah.

PHILLIP HORNE, Postmaster.

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.—Wm. Grimm, the boy who was run over and injured by the accident at Bailey's coal works a few days ago, died from his injuries at six o'clock yesterday morning.

MT. WASHINGTON.—The borough of Mt. Washington is one of the most pleasant places on the South Side, and is rapidly becoming a pleasure resort for the citizens of the South Side, as well as for the citizens of Pittsburgh.

THE BUCHANAN POSTOFFICE.—The business of the Buchanan Postoffice has increased considerably within the past year. Philip Hoerr, the postmaster, is one of the most obliging of gentlemen.

FALSE PRETENCES.—James Glassford was yesterday arrested, and held for a hearing before Justice Heisel, to answer a charge of false pretenses preferred by Moses Zeller. The false pretenses preferred consisted in obtaining groceries to the amount of $6 35 by fraudulent representations.

SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS.—Henry Leinits was arrested and gave bail before Justice Kreelan for Court, on a charge of selling liquor to minors, an information having been made by James Lowe. The defendant keeps a saloon on Bingham street, Birmingham.

YOUTHFUL THIEVES.

Arrested for Stealing Glassware.

Three boys named James Hugh, John Haight and Peter Steck were arrested on Thursday for stealing glassware, an information having been made against them before Justice Kreelan by James Brice, of the firm of Brice & Co., glass manufacturers. It appears that the firm have frequently had glassware stolen from their establishment, and yesterday they got up an example of some of the offenders. The boys were followed to the residence of Hugh's and other glassware was found in their possession. The boys were held for a hearing to-day. They are all about fourteen years of age.

Meeting of the Mt. Washington Council.

A regular meeting of the Council of the borough of Mt. Washington was held at the office of Justice Pratt, on Thursday evening, June 2, 1870. Present—Burgess Halpin, Messrs. McMillan, Buford, Engle, and Albert. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. The committee appointed to review Railroad street reported, and on motion of Mr. Buford the opening of said street be postponed for the present. Several petitions for lights were presented and accepted, and warrants ordered to be drawn for the same. Resignation of borough constables received, and on motion of Mr. McMillan that it be accepted. On motion of Mr. Buford, the fixing of the salaries of the borough officers was deferred to next meeting. On motion of Mr. McMillan, that the borough solicitor be ordered to prepare an ordinance establishing fines in the borough. Carried. On motion of Mr. McMillan, that a board walk be laid on Virginia street. That next to the Monongahela House it pays a heavier license than any other hotel in the city. This fact is shown by the books at the Treasurer's office.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Pearl Steam Mills FLOURS,

Possessing all the latest improvements in Machinery, with a Cooling Room and Bolting Cloths

UNEQUALED IN THE CITY,

A CAPACITY OF

1,000 Barrels Daily,

And a System in purchasing Wheat by our regular Traveling Agent, MR. S. KENNEDY,

Which has many advantages and not followed by any other Mill in the two cities.

Warrants us in asserting that no other Mill in the section CAN DUPLICATE OUR SALES on the same grade of FLOUR.

PEARL STAR GREEN BRAND,

Guaranteed to the city as a PASTRY AND BISCUIT FLOUR, and is made from the BEST SOFT WHITE WHEAT to be found in this country.

PEARL DOUBLE EXTRA 2 STAR BLUE BRAND,

Acknowledged to give better satisfaction than any other brand in the market. PEARL CRESCENT, PRIME WHITE and SOUTHERN AMBER of HIGH GRADES.

PEARL 1 STAR RED BRAND,

Is made from SOUTHERN RED and AMBER WHEAT, and is really a family brand.

Our Flour can be obtained at all the Best Groceries in the two cities and suburbs.

All Brands are Sealed and Labeled with Name of Star, and Date of Manufacture.

R. T. Kennedy & Bro.,

PEARL STEAM MILLS,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

FLOUR.

A Choice Selection of

WINTER FLOUR,

Also, Prime Dry MINNESOTA and WISCONSINS for sale by

D. WALLACE, 353 Liberty Street.

PETROLEUM.

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY

HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.

Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil,

Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special Oil for tropical climates or hot weather.

Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop, Woolen Mill and Planing Mill oils,

Adapted for high speed.

Spindle Oil, Wool Road-Light Oil, Oil, Tanners' Stuff—Benzoile, Tanning or Finishing Oil, Refined, Harness Oil, Parrafine.

ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Right Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patents by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and nearly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined at the Office, No. 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg, Pa.

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY S. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

Office No. 4 DODSWORTH WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. G. ANDERSON,

FRANKSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREEN-BURG TURNPIKE, EAST LIBERTY,

Keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of CIGARS, OF THE BEST BRANDS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.

ALSO, ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.

☞ Orders in The Pittsburgh Commercial received and promptly attended to.

FEATHERS,

ALL GRADES.

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T. D. EVANS,

ARCHITECT,

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Plans and specifications prepared with care for ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

WOODS' HAY RAKES.

100 DOZEN IN STOCK.

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137 LIBERTY STREET.

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Sealer of Weights and Measures,

OFFICE, No. 5 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

OLD WHISKIES!

For sale in quantities to suit purchasers. A large lot of

Old Monongahela Rye Whisky,

Warranted Pure Copper Distilled, suited for Medical and Mechanical purposes. Manufactured in the Winter of 1865. Address

HOOK & WISE,

Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa., Box 73.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Wanted.

Everybody to use Abel's unexcelled vegetable hair oils. Sold by Druggists and dealers. TTh5

"Spalding's Glue"

Mends everything. TTh5

Old Silk Hats Made New.

At Troupe's, 65 Fifth avenue, second floor. sw

"No Nice for Biscuit."

We have heard a expression a thousand times from ladies, in regard to Logan, List & Co.'s Wheeling, W. Va., Excelsior Baking Powder. For sale by dealers.

Silk Hats Altered

To the latest styles, at 65 Fifth avenue, second floor. sw

Tableware.

An unlimited assortment of China tableware, embracing many new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Silver-plated and Chinaware.

The elegant stock of silver-plated and Chinaware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street, attracts universal attention.

Ramsley, the Halter.

The gentleman whose name heads this article, and whose establishment is situated at No. 67 Fifth avenue, will continue his indispense blessings to thousands of customers in the shape of superior Spring Mattresses, and the Patent Self-Operating Swing," and are the same as those erected in the Central Park in New York. These will be put up in the Park, near the Penitentiary. A strong frame work, about twelve feet high, will be erected, and the three swings put up side by side. The swing, as its name indicates, is self-operating. The occupant of the seat has the ability to make it work. The swing is so constructed that a person upon taking his seat can move forward by pressing his foot against the foot-board. When it reaches the point to favor the momentum of the seat again presses his foot, which will naturally cause the swing to recover. In operating the swing some five or six times, the swing will be elevated as high as most people desire. It is in